Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees—January–June 2014

The Second Chance Act (SCA) Juvenile Mentoring Initiative, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provides grants to help organizations offer a combination of mentoring and other transitional services to juveniles. These services are essential in helping juvenile offenders reintegrate successfully into their communities.

Report Highlights

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative grantees as reported through June 30, 2014.[1] The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core SCA Juvenile Mentoring measures.

- For the most recent reporting period, January–June 2014, data were complete for all programs, a reporting compliance rate of 100 percent.
- The largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations, accounting for 82 percent of awards.
- During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 17 programs (100 percent) implemented evidence-based practices.
- Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 10 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 4 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 23 percent.
- In the short term, participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for passing the GED test (100 percent) and perception of social support (97 percent).

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 193 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 97 percent. From January to June 2014, data were complete for all active awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 100 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2009–June 2014

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total Awards
July–December 2009	0	0	11	11
January–June 2010	0	0	11	11
July–December 2010	0	0	20	20
January–June 2011	0	0	20	20
July–December 2011	2	0	26	28
January–June 2012	0	0	28	28
July–December 2012	0	0	27	27
January–June 2013	2	0	20	22
July–December 2013	2	0	19	21
January–June 2014	0	0	11	11
Total	**6**	**0**	**193**	**199**

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[1] The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formal data validation and verification review will be completed in 2014.

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to June 2014. More specifically, the numbers in Table 2 represent the population actually served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees during the project period. There has been a dramatic decline in the number of SCA Mentoring grantees reporting in the DCTAT as they close out their awards. OJJDP awarded grants for mentoring projects targeting youth returning from juvenile justice facilities from 2009 to 2011. OJJDP did not release a Second Chance Act mentoring solicitation in 2012 or 2013. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the intended population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, and developmentally appropriate services).

Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2013–June 2014

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	8	5
Asian	4	4	3
Black/African American	26	25	8
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	25	25	8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	4	4
Other Race	11	10	5
White/Caucasian	22	21	7
Caucasian/Non-Latino	8	8	7
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	1	0
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	6	6	1
First Time Offenders	23	22	6
Repeat Offenders	28	27	7
Sex Offenders	5	5	3
Status Offenders	7	7	4
Violent Offenders	13	13	5
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	1	0
Gender			
Male	31	30	8
Female	24	23	7
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	1	0
Age			
0–10	2	2	1
11–18	32	31	8
Over 18	12	12	5
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	1	0
Geographic Area			
Rural	15	15	5
Suburban	13	12	8
Tribal	1	1	1
Urban	26	26	5
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	1	0
Other			
Mental Health	19	18	6
Substance Abuse	20	19	6
Truant/Dropout	19	18	6

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 100 percent ($6,508,428) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices. In addition, 17 programs (100 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 1). The majority of SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees also reported offering a combination of pre- and post-release services.

Figure 1. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: July 2009–June 2014
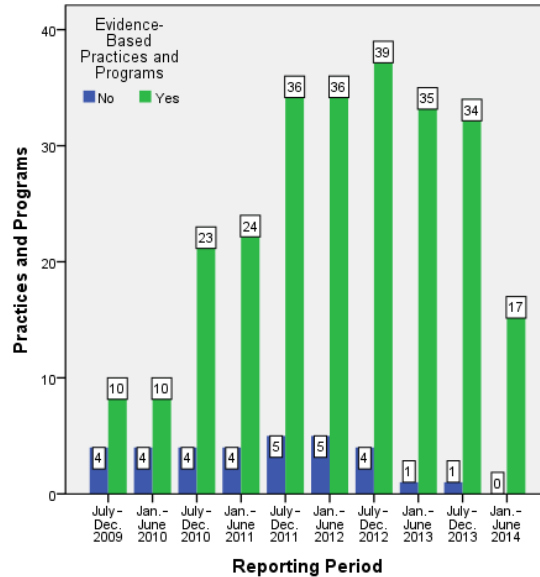
1.2 Analysis of Baseline Recidivism Data

The baseline measures were established by OJJDP so that each grantee can report on the level of activity before the start of the OJJDP SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative award. Grantees are only asked to answer these questions during their first reporting period, regardless of whether they have award activity to report.

Analysis of the baseline recidivism data for January–June 2014 revealed that 462 youth qualified for the Reentry Program at the beginning of the grant (Table 3). Of those, 69 youth were enrolled at the beginning of the grant period. All organizations indicated that no program youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion at the beginning of the grant period. These organizations likely did not have access to these data yet, as their programs may not have been operational prior to the start of the Federal award. As such, these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3. Baseline Recidivism Measures for Program Youth: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who have been adjudicated on more than one occasion	0
Program youth who qualify for the Reentry Program at the beginning of the grant	462
Enrollment at the beginning of the grant period	69

Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing organizations for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (82 percent). Other government agencies accounted for 12 percent of awards (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Implementing Organizations (Percentage by Type): January–June 2014
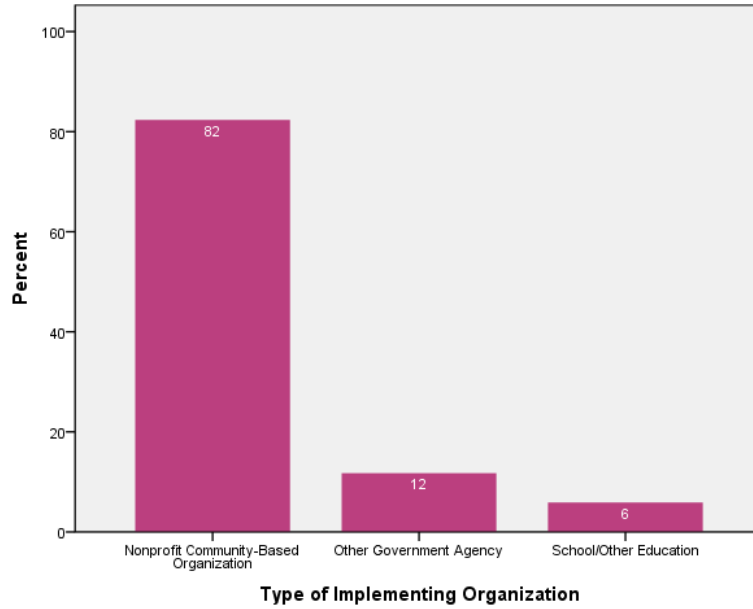
In examining SCA Juvenile Mentoring grant amounts by State or district for the most recent reporting period, based on current and active awards, Texas received the most funds. A more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2014

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	609,232
DC	609,211
MA	607,952
MN	603,941
NH	532,726
NY	609,289
OH	608,358
OR	624,824
PA	608,898
TX	1,093,997

2. Analysis of Core Measures

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 922 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 920 youth (99.8 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 54 percent (186) of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete each program. Sometimes a program cannot be completed in the 6 months represented by the reporting period. For example, in one program, youth have to complete 9 months of mentoring to be considered successful. If a youth exits such a program for any reason before 9 months of mentoring is complete, he or she is considered unsuccessful. The lack of a shorter-term definition for program completion therefore decreases the overall program completion rate.

Performance measures data about the program mentors were also collected. During the reporting period, 68 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 70 mentors who began training, 56 (80 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 36 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 514 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 458 (89 percent) remained active.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and all SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees reported having such partners during the reporting period.

Table 5. Performance Measures for Program Youth Served and Exiting Programs: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	922		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	920		
Program mentors recruited	68		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	344	186	**54**
Mentors successfully completing training	70	56	**80**
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	195	70	**36**
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	514 mentors	458 active mentors	**89**
Mentoring programs with active partners	57 mentoring programs	57 mentoring programs with active partners	**100**

The success of the SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative is largely dependent on the reoffending rates of the program youth. Technical violations and actual new adjudications are measured separately to allow for a better understanding of the population being served by the grant. As shown in Table 6, 710 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 56 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 13 received some other sentence.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 254 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 20 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 3 were sentenced to adult prison, and 4 received some other sentence.

Table 6. Technical Violation Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked (short-term outcome)	710	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	56	8
Youth sentenced to adult prison	1	<1
Youth who received some other sentence	13	2
Total	**70/710**	**10**
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago (long-term outcome)	254	N/A
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility	20	8
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	3	1
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence	4	2
Total	**27/254**	**11**

As shown in Table 7, of the 727 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 22 (3 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility. Moreover, 6 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism data showed that 48 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 6 (13 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 3 were given some other sentence.

Table 7. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2014

| Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	727	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	22	3
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0	0
Youth given some other sentence	6	1
Total	28/727	4
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	48	N/A
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility	6	13
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	2	4
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence	3	6
Total	11/48	23

A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 3. Data from the initial reporting period, July–December 2009, are not included, because OJJDP began tracking technical violations and actual new adjudications separately during the January–June 2010 reporting period. In addition, there was a spike in the recidivism rate for the July–December 2010 reporting period, when grantees began offering both pre- and post-release services and finding new ways to implement their programs to reach a wider range of youth.

Figure 3. Short-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: January 2010–June 2014
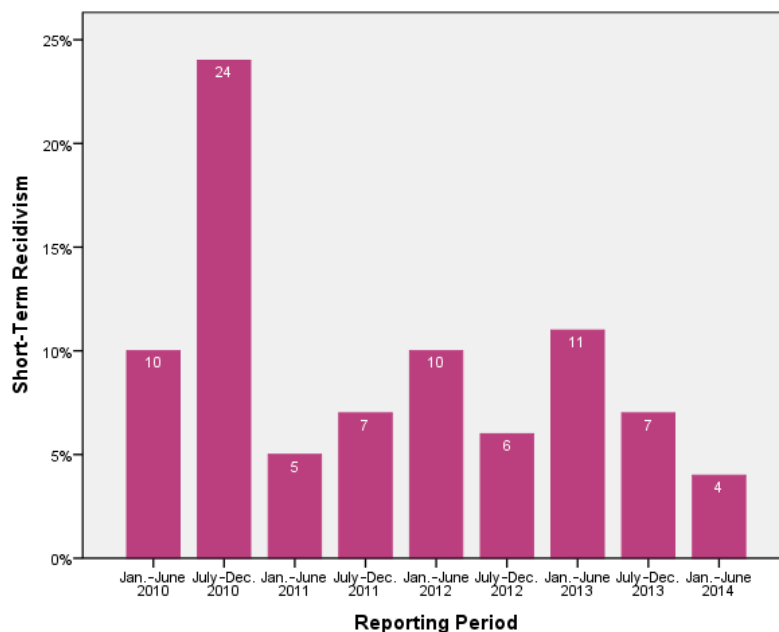
Likewise, Figure 4 shows a comparison of the long-term recidivism rates by reporting period. It is important to keep in mind that, during the first few reporting periods, long-term data for these programs were sparse. The majority of SCA grantees did not have access to these data yet. The percentages should therefore be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 4. Long-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period:
January 2010–June 2014**
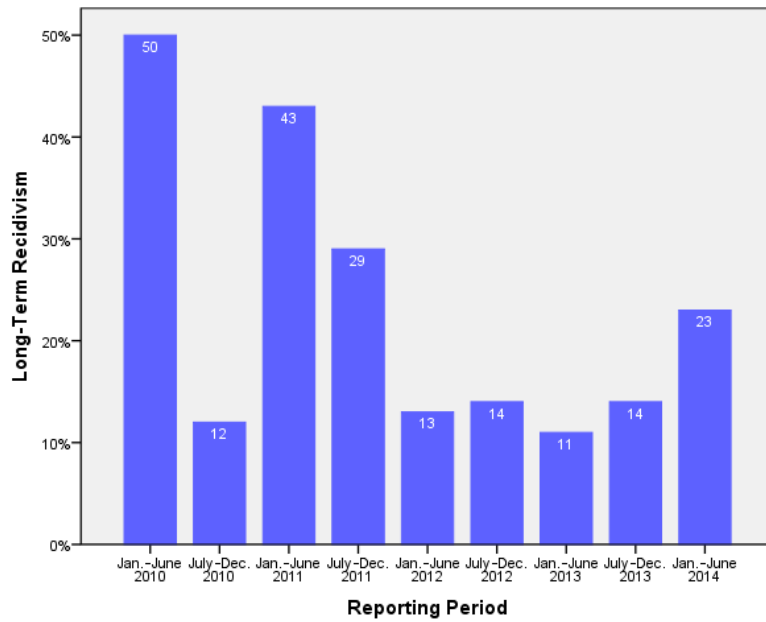
Grantees provided youth with substance-use counseling and mental-health and housing services (Figure 5). Of the 154 youth identified as needing substance-use counseling, 112 youth (73 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 128 eligible youth received mental-health services, and 38 youth (66 percent) successfully found housing during the reporting period. There is clearly a continued need for more substance-use counseling and housing services for youth—more than can currently be funded through these grants.

Figure 5. Program Youth Needing Services versus Enrolled, by Type of Service: January–June 2014
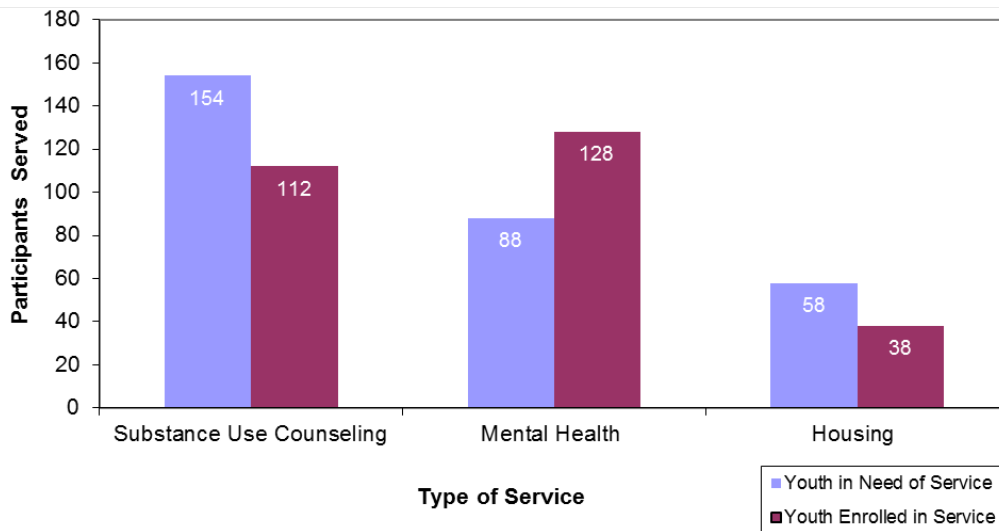

Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for passing the GED test (100 percent) and perception of social support (97 percent).

Table 8. Change in Short-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	366	327	89
School Attendance	412	280	68
Grade Point Average	76	59	78
GED Test Passed	8	8	100
Perception of Social Support	270	263	97
Family Relationships	319	293	92
Antisocial Behavior	274	233	85
Substance Use	17	7	41
Total	**1,742**	**1,470**	**84%**

Table 9 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for January–June 2014. Long-term outcomes are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. Overall, 77 percent of program youth had a positive change in behavior 6–12 months post-program.

Table 9. Change in Long-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	122	96	79
School Attendance	76	58	76
Grade Point Average	98	76	78
GED Test Passed	27	27	100
Perception of Social Support	8	7	88
Family Relationships	129	96	74
Antisocial Behavior	130	98	75
Substance Use	12	4	33
Total	**602**	**462**	**77%**

Figures 6 and 7 report the percentage of youth who exhibited an overall desired change in behavior from July 2009 to June 2014. Please note that during the first few reporting periods, long-term data for these programs were sparse. The majority of SCA grantees did not have access to these data yet. The percentages should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Figure 6. Short-Term Behavior Change Rates among Program Youth: July 2009–June 2014
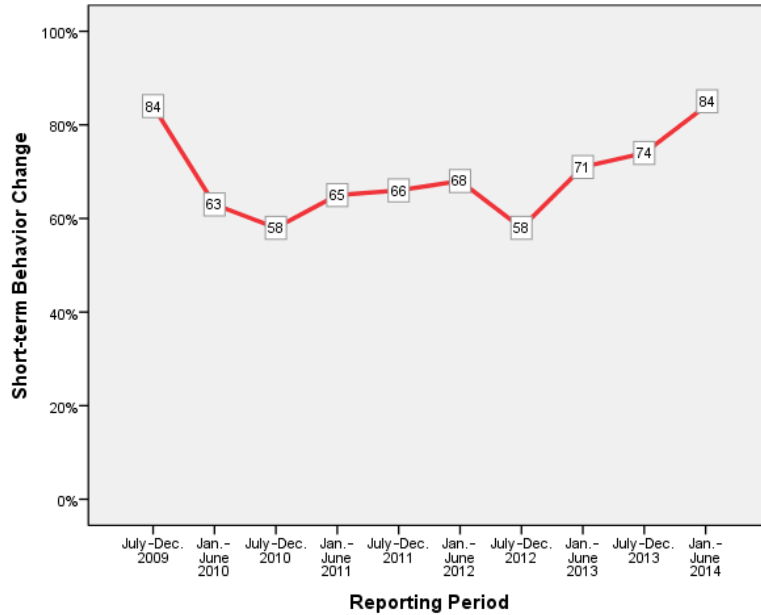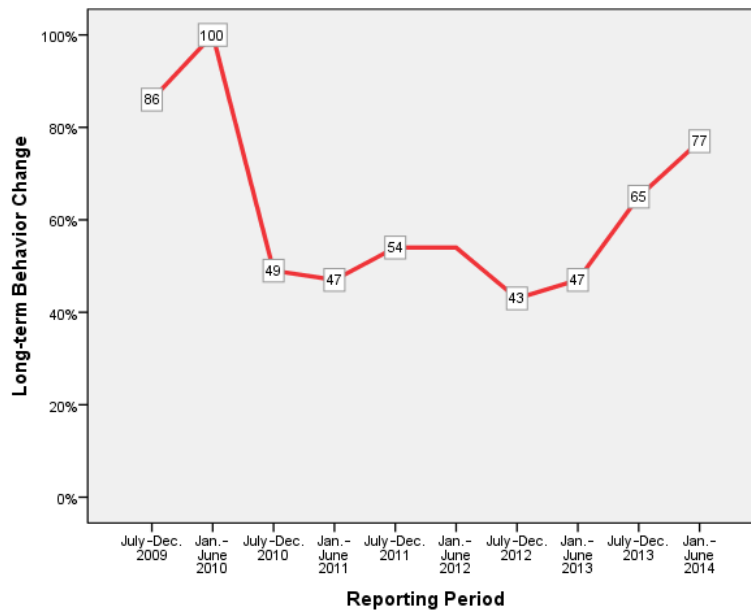

Figure 7. Long-Term Behavior Change Rates among Program Youth: July 2009–June 2014

Summary

Overall, 100 percent of SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative grantees complied in reporting performance measures data this reporting period. Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 10 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 4 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 23 percent. In the short term, participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for passing the GED test (100 percent) and perception of social support (97 percent).